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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 876)

Name of Candidate	Vishal Mishra		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	13955
Center	ORN	Date	07/10/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060
103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. While India has taken a number of steps in order to substantially improve its ranking in the World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business' Index, it needs to take further action in this regard. Elaborate. Also analyse the utility of these rankings vis-a-vis India's objective of facilitating a sound entrepreneurial environment.

   जहां, भारत ने विश्व बैंक के 'इज ऑफ़ डूइंग बिज़नेस' (व्यापार करने की सुगमता) सूचकांक में अपनी रैंकिंग में सार्थक सुधार करने हेतु कई कदम उठाए हैं, वहीं भारत को इस संबंध में आगे और अधिक कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही सुदृढ़ उद्यमिता वातावरण प्रदान करने के भारत के उद्देश्य के परिप्रेक्ष्य में ऐसी रैंकिंग की उपयोगिता का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए।

World Bank publishes Ease of Doing Business Index which measures how easily a business can be started and being run in a country. It measures various parameter like enforcement of contract, credit availability electricity access etc.

India has a aim to get into Top 50 as against recent ranking India's position was 130. India has taken

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steps. Power for all, e-biz business portal, Business Action Reform Plan (BARP) which gave 340 reforms for states to implement : Recent ranking for states Andhra Pradesh and Telangana got first position among 35 states and UTs.

India's efforts for improvement in ranking is shown in different subheadings like getting credit (25th position), getting electricity (44th) minority investor protection (13th) etc.

These rankings are line with India's objective to provide employment to youth and promote enterpreneurship culture.

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Ease of doing business ranking promotes competitive federalism and encourage states to reforms modify simplify business procedure.

However there are certain drawback with respect to this ranking as World Bank consider only two cities ~~Bombay~~ mumbai and Delhi while reforms are going on across the nation.

Despite these limitation these ranking provide vision and future road map to nations and states to promote business which will future boost economic growth.

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2. In wake of the agrarian crisis that the country is witnessing, discuss the need for adopting an income-centric approach in preference to a production-centric one as the basis of agricultural policy. In this context, also highlight the steps that should be taken to achieve the goal of doubling the income of farmers by 2021-22 and the challenges that exist.

देश द्वारा सामना किए जा रहे कृषि संकट के आलोक में, कृषि नीति के आधार के रूप में उत्पादन-केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के स्थान पर आय-केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण अपनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, 2021-22 तक किसानों की आय दोगुना करने का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए जो कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए, उनके साथ-साथ विद्यमान चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Recent farmer protests in different ~~interest~~ states, crash of prices due to bumper production and increasing farmer suicide, rural urban distress migration highlights the agrarian crisis prevalent over whole nation.

This led to debate on shift from production centric approach to income centric approach where farmers' income is assured.

While production centric approach helped India to have

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food surplus status however India still faces farmer's crisis. This clearly shows that increase in production is not helping producer in increasing their income. Reasons could be fragmentation of land, presence of large number of intermediaries, fragmented and over regulated agri-markets etc.

Recently government announced that farmer income to be doubled by 2022.

Steps needed to be taken to achieve this goal #

① Diversification of crops, focussing commercial crops, horticulture, livestock rearing, fisheries etc
⇒ providing extra income to farmers

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(2) Reforming APMC Act
(3) Scientific training, awareness to farmers to optimise input costs
(4) Providing weather forecasting
⇒ helpful to have effective decision making
(5) Land reforms, encourage land leasing, contract farming,
(1) Increasing penetration of Insurance schemes.

Challenges (a) Agriculture is state subject it needed centre state coordination and states political will
(b) Lack of effective infrastructure in rural areas
(c) Poor literacy and benefits like MSPs, subsidies cornered by Big farmers (d) Paucity of funds
(e) Climate change and erratic monsoon.

Government came up with Fasal Bima Yojana, Krishi Sinchai Yojana, eNAM, Soil Health Card etc there effect on ground will be observed sooner or later.

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3. It is argued that India's fiscal centre of gravity has rapidly shifted from the Centre to the States. Analyse the statement in context of the debate on fiscal discipline. Also, enumerate the key recommendations of the N.K. Singh panel on Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act.

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारत का राजकोषीय गुरुत्वाकर्षण का केंद्र तेजी से केन्द्र से राज्यों की ओर स्थानांतरित हुआ है। राजकोषीय अनुशासन पर वाद-विवाद के संदर्भ में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, राजकोषीय उत्तरदायित्व एवं बजट प्रबंधन अधिनियम पर एन. के. सिंह पैनल की प्रमुख अनुशंसाओं को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Recently various states announced farm loan waiver et increased pressure on states' fiscal space. 14th finance commission increased share of states in central pool of taxes from 32% to 42%. And Recently states combained fiscal deficit crossed thresold of 3%. All these event shows that fiscal centre of gravity is shifted from centre to states.

1991 crisis was result of indiscriminate spending by centre and states aka resul- fiscal deficit was mounting

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In post 1991 era, fiscal discipline was important agenda. As a result Fiscal Responsibility and Budget~~ary~~ Management Act FRBM Act 2003 was passed. It provided target of fiscal deficit = 3% by 2008-09 and Revenue deficit = 0% by 08-09. However these targets were shifted repeatedly

N.K. Singh Panel recommended that -

a) Instead of one value there should be range for fiscal deficit target

b) By 2023- combained public debt should 60% - 40% by centre and 20% by states

c) There should escape clause

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to deviate from target. It should be maximum 0.5%.

d) Escape clause should be invoked on national calamity, war, collapse of economy

e) Formulation of Independent fiscal council.

Fiscal discipline is need of hour as resources are limited. And we have to learn from Greece crisis which is result of fiscal indiscipline. Centre and State should work together to have new Act as NK Singh panel recommended. This new act should reflect the contemporary needs.

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4. Strategic sale of state-run firms is a prudent step to deal with the challenges being faced by the public sector enterprises in India. Comment. Also enumerate other measures that can be taken in light of NITI Aayog's suggestions in this regard.

भारत में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए राज्य-संचालित उद्यमों की रणनीतिक बिक्री एक विवेकपूर्ण कदम है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही इस संबंध में नीति आयोग के सुझावों के प्रकाश में उठाए जा सकने वाले अन्य उपायों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

In India, post independence era, public sector was dominating. Before 1991 various PSEs were under heavy debt and after opening up of economy many other PSE came under losses and debt eg BSNL, Air India. etc.

Recently NITI Aayog suggested that strategic sale of state run firms should be done primarily for those firm which are under heavy losses and debt.

Strategic sale means transfering management control in private hands and government's share

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holding would reduce to 49% or lower.

It would lead to various positive impacts -

a) Saving tax payer's money as these firms are under losses and not able to meet their own need.

b) Freeing up various assets like land factory machinery

c) optimal utilisation of resources

d) Professionalism and Independence in these PSEs would help them to compete with private players.

However there are certain challenges

a) Protest by trade union and employees.

b) Litigation by other stakeholders, employees

c) Government loosing capacity

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to influence market eg Air India's privatisation means private sector would decide prices and can act as cartel.

NITI Aayog suggested that those firms which are under severe losses should be sold and privatized. Some firms which can be revived should given a chances. Some other measures could be - appointing expertise as a head, reducing political interference, having a seperate authority dealing with PSE etc.

PSUs are needed to be change with time and new business practices needed to be adopted. Otherwise they would be obsolete and loose their space.

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5. Shell companies in India are neither legally defined nor properly understood. Analyse in the light of recent developments, prevalent understanding and steps required to effectively deal with shell companies.
भारत में शेल कंपनियां न तो कानूनी रूप से परिभाषित हैं और न ही उनके विषय में उचित समझ है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों, व्याप्त (प्रचलित) समझ और शेल कंपनियों से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटने हेतु आवश्यक कदमों के आलोक में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Recently SEBI found that 331 companies are being run having same address. Around 1lakh companies lost license after GST roll out. In India, Shell companies are becoming centre of tax evasion, money laundering

However, they are not legally defined under Companies Act 2013. The Basic understanding of shell company is that "those companies who have neither real asset nor real economic activity and they are engaged in illegal activities though at the face they

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appears to be legal.

This understanding is based on cases India faced in recent past.

Steps required to deal with them

① Amending various act like PMLA, Companies Act 2013 defining their nature

② Empowering SEBI, RBI, PFRDA, IRDA to deal with these companies

③ Collaboration with foreign nations to have information of companies, their transaction etc.

④ Revisiting Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA)

⑤ Having stringent norms for fine and punishment for those are guilty and time bound delivery of justice

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Suggestion

Recently India revised DTAA with Cyprus, Mauritius etc. Automatic exchange of information from Switzerland. SEBI released a paper on it. Improving Corporate governance can be helpful to highlight unethical activities going on.

Shell companies are new threat and India need to prepare itself to fight against it.

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6. If a larger population in India is to be involved in the economy in a big way, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are key. Elaborate. Also discuss the challenges faced by the SME sector in India and give an account of the measures taken by the government to deal with these.

यदि भारत में एक बड़ी आबादी को अर्थव्यवस्था में बड़े पैमाने पर सम्मिलित करना है, तो लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (SMEs) महत्वपूर्ण हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इसके साथ ही, भारत में SME क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए और इनसे निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का विवरण भी प्रदान कीजिए।

India has 65% population below 35 years of age. At the same time India is facing, poverty and jobless growth.

To utilise demographic dividend and fight against these challenges India need to promote Small and Medium Enterprise. They are key to tackle large population because

① SMEs are labour intensive
⇒ providing employment

② They are spread across nation and not just mega cities - Thus they can help

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rural urban divide bridging. providing employment to nearby

3) Women are on large scale beneficiaries of this. eg Textile Sector.

4) They can cater both domestic needs and increase export based earning.

5) They can provide localised solutions to localised problems.

Measures taken by government

① Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana - to provide low cost credit to small enterpreneurs

② StandUp India - to promote entrepreneurship culture among SC/ST and women

③ P.M. Kaushal Vikas Yojana -

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to deal with skill deficiency problems

5) Recent budget target for credit disbursal 2.44 lakh crore to small enterprises

6) Simplification in labour laws, administrative procedure

7) Startup India Mission,

8) National Rural livelihood Mission etc.

There are plethora of initiatives taken by government however need is to have proper implementation, independent assessment, monitoring and focus on outcome.

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7. What are the reasons for the growing informalization of industrial labour in India? Discuss the issues associated with the phenomenon and reforms required to deal with them.

भारत में औद्योगिक श्रम के बढ़ते अनौपचारीकरण के क्या कारण हैं? इस परिघटना से जुड़े मुद्दों और उनसे निपटने हेतु आवश्यक सुधारों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India is facing problem of rise in informal Sector. Arjun Sengupta committee Planning Commission and various other studies highlighted that around 80-90% labour in India working in | informal Sector. It gave rise to informalisation of labour.

Reasons -

① Stringent labour laws - encourages companies not to have permanent employees

② Contract Labour Act 1971 -

It provides that if labourer works for 120 days or more labourer

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can ask for benefits of permanent employee. Companies to circumvent this law - 110-117 days contract and then drop and again employed.

3) Industrial Dispute Act - If company has more than 100 worker, before layoff companies need to take permission from government. They are deliberately going for <100 employees.

4) corruption in labour inspection

5) Trade unionism on political lines.

Issues related to this are -

a) labour welfare vs. ease of doing business ⇒ it is a ethical dilemma

b) It is giving rise to violation

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same work same pay principle.

c) It is leading to feminization of workforce, child labour, exploitation of labour - as proper wages are not given, working conditions are not sustaining long working hour.

d) No social security and job security

Reforms needed ① Single definition of labour across all acts.

② Simplification of labour laws.

③ Repealing 150 laws and codifying in 4-5 codes.

④ Rationalising and ensuring transparency in labour inspection

Recently Rajasthan, Maharashtra, repealed and made changes in few acts. It is good start in this direction. Union government also come up with 4 codes to simplify 150 laws.

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8. A number of far-reaching developments have taken place in the local and global energy space which have to be reflected in our own energy policy framework. Discuss.

स्थानीय और वैश्विक ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में कई दूरगामी घटनाएं घटित हुई हैं, जिन्हें हमारी अपनी ऊर्जा नीति के ढांचे में प्रतिबिंबित होना है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India having population of 1.3 billion needs huge energy production. As a result Indian Energy policy should be in line with local and global trend, as India is critically dependent on other nations for meeting our energy needs.

Some recent developments in energy space

(a) At global level

- more focus on shale gas
- decreasing oil prices
- more focus on renewable energy eg solar, wind geothermal ocean tidal

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- global research and development on cost effective clean energy

(b) At local level

- Solar tariff are reached to record low (3-4 ₹)
- increasing thrust on nuclear energy
- Companies (automobile) targeting hybrid and electric vehicle.
- continuous increasing local energy needs
- increasing aversion against fossil fuel, Coal, based energy as it is cause of pollution and climate change

Thus Energy policy need to be inline with these development There should be more focus on renewable energy.

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175GW target of renewable energy is good step however completion is challenge.

Recently NITI Aayog unveiled Draft Energy policy which focuses both conventional and renewable source of energy. However India need to adopt comprehensive # Energy policy as early as possible

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9. The Indian IT-BPM (Information Technology-Business Process Management) industry is a global powerhouse today and its impact on India and the world has been unprecedented. Comment. Also, mention the challenges being faced by India's IT-BPM sector.

भारतीय IT-BPM (Information Technology-Business Process Management या सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी-व्यापार प्रक्रिया प्रबंधन) उद्योग आज एक वैश्विक शक्ति का केंद्र है और भारत एवं विश्व पर इसका प्रभाव अभूतपूर्व रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत के IT-BPM क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

India is leading nation in Information Technology. Bussiness Process management coupled with IT has changed landscape of India and world both.

It has impacted in many ways-

a) India - large scale employment generation → rise of service sector
- forex earning
- global collaboration
- Important share in economic growth (service sector = 35%)
- Simplification of business process.

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(b) at global level
- greater integration and cooperation in business sector among developed nations and India
- cutting of geographical boundaries
- Information dissemination

Challenges faced by India's ITBPM Sector

(1) Global slowdown
(2) H1-B Visa issue, Brexit issue
(3) Concentration of market in few nations eg US, UK
(4) It is maturing industry so it need a new strategy
(5) Skills are not upgraded and also technology is not much inline with global needs.

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In this regard government came up with draft software policy and At highest level, India is engaged with other nations over H1B issue and India is pushing for trade facilitation in services which would give push to IT BPM

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. An effective multi-modal logistics and transport sector will make the Indian economy more competitive. Analyse.

एक प्रभावी मल्टी-मॉडल लॉजिस्टिक्स (बहु-रूपात्मक संभरण) और परिवहन क्षेत्रक भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को और अधिक प्रतिस्पर्धी बनाएगा। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Transportation is backbone of of an economy. Road, Rail, water, air are main ways/ modes of transportation. All have their own specialities and limitations.

Multi modal logistics means integration and proper connectivities among different modes of transport. eg Port if well connected to road and rail then it can increase the penetration of market / goods in hinterland easily and it reduces cost and time

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

It can make whole economy more competitive especially true for Indian economy by -

a) Reducing time and cost of travel

b) Reducing costs means increasing competitiveness at global platform ⇒ Increasing export

c) Improve ease of doing business

d) easy integration of Indian economy with rest of the world

e) optimal utilization of resources and modes of transportation

f) large scale employment generation ⇒ useful to fight against poverty

g) Infrastructure developement.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India in this regard taken various steps -

a) Sagar Mala

b) Golden Quadrilateral

c) Dedicated Freight Corridors

d) Maharashtra decided to establish Multimodel logestic centre.

Rising middle class and increase e-commerce penetration can be helpful to have ~~log~~ economically viable multimodal logistics centre. ~~and transp~~.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Climate change threatens sustainable development, impairs socio-economic development and reinforces cycles of poverty across the globe. In this context, discuss the utility of climate risk insurance as an instrument within a comprehensive climate risk management system.

जलवायु परिवर्तन पूरे विश्व में संधारणीय विकास को जोखिम में डालता है, सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास को क्षीण करता है और गरीबी के चक्र को मजबूत बनाता है। इस संदर्भ में, व्यापक जलवायु जोखिम प्रबंधन प्रणाली के अंतर्गत एक साधन के रूप में जलवायु जोखिम बीमा की उपयोगिता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Climate change is global problem and it is and will impact all sections of societies and nations.

Climate change mean global warming, increasing flood and droughts, decline in production, sea level rise, disease and various other harmful impacts.

It will increase cost of living and financial resources would be under strain affecting economic. Drought flood disaster will lead to climate refugees, poverty etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

In this regard it is suggested that Climate risk Insurance could be an instrument to protect vulnerable Section. It could be part of climate Risk Management System (CRMS)

CRMS means we cannot totally avert / stop climate risk thus we should manage risk by protection, and promotion to ~~ee~~ risk cover.

Climate risk insurance will help in mitigating and recovering losses ~~to~~ due to climate change. eg floods

→ loss of building, crops
→ following this insurance
→ compensation to victim

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus it will help in build back better..

However climate risk insurance has certain challenges.

a) Those who are poor how they will pay premium

b) Illiteracy and lack of awareness

c) Economic viabilities of these insurance product

d) only this approach can not mitigate climate risk =>

Thus need is to have at global and national level - a coordinated effort. Paris agreement should focus on this.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Why are women particularly vulnerable to the impact of natural disasters? Also analyse, with adequate examples, how women can play a more effective role in disaster risk management cycle.

प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के प्रभावों के प्रति महिलाएं विशेष रूप से सुभेद्य क्यों होती हैं? साथ ही, समुचित उदाहरणों के साथ विश्लेषण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार महिलाएं आपदा जोखिम प्रबंधन चक्र में अधिक प्रभावी भूमिका निभा सकती हैं।

Natural disasters like flood, Earthquake, drought, landslide etc are affecting all sections however women are more vulnerable because of following skills

a) They are not provided life saving skills eg swimming - during flood it could be useful to ~~to~~ save life

b) Illiteracy and ignorance due to patriarchy, they are bound to domestic chores ⇒ during disaster they became isolated and became victim of ignorance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

c) Since childhood they ~~look~~ are engaged in soft/domestic work as a result they are not grown fully strong.

d) During drought they have to travel long to collect water. girl child also victim of it.

They can play effective role in disaster risk management cycle.

a) A well aware and skilled women can impart disaster related information, skills (to deal with it) to their children

b) Taking care of old age and children if they are properly trained

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

c) Involving Panchayats and women SHGs in disaster management as 33% Reservation in local level for women Thus women can play Important Role here

d) Water management, Agriculture modernization women can play important role.

Thus women should be empowered, educated, trained for disaster risk management.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. In view of the seriousness of heat waves and its consequences, greater attention is required for dealing with it as a natural disaster. Analyse in the context of recent developments and the actions taken by relevant government bodies.

हीट वेव (ग्रीष्म लहर) और उसके परिणामों की गंभीरता के आलोक में, एक प्राकृतिक आपदा के रूप में इससे निपटने हेतु अधिक ध्यान दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों और संबद्ध सरकारी निकायों द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Heat waves can defined as situation of excessive high temperature. India meteorological department defined it for different - hilly and plain region based on normal average temperature and deviation from it eg for plain area if temp crosses 40°C and it is beyond 6°C of variation w.r.t. avg temp. it is heat wave.

Consequences of Heat waves

① Heat stroke, mental shocks
② Dizziness, faintness,
③ can cause to death

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(a) loss of water from body can lead to kidney failure.

Recently heat wave action plan was introduced. Ahmedabad's heat wave plan is well appreciated. Large scale death in Telagana, Andhra Pradesh is forcing states to have guideline in this regard.

It is needed to deal with it by declaring it as natural disaster it will help in

a) increasing awareness and availability of funds

b) Learning from Europe and other nations

c) W.H.O. and other agencies could be utilised.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Suggestions

① Public awareness campaign

② well before ~~heat~~ Summer proper action plan involving local bodies should be put in place

③ Infrastructure like water availability at public places - eg Railway station, public offices. and bus stations and at crossroads

④ Involving NGOs → to distribute free/subsidised water

⑤ special care for children and old age

⑥ changing school ~~and~~ timing

Thus focus should be on prevention mitigation and cure.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. While genome editing offers immense potential benefits in the area of healthcare, there are a lot of apprehensions regarding its use. Discuss.

जहां, जीनोम एडिटिंग स्वास्थ्य सेवा के क्षेत्र में बहुत अधिक लाभ की संभावना प्रस्तुत करता है, वहीं इसके उपयोग के संबंध में काफी आशंकाएं भी मौजूद हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently China used CRISPAR Cas 9 genome editing technique It can revolutionized the health care sector as it offers

a) gene sequencing can helps to deal with disease more effectively

b) Preventing transfer of diseases from one generation to other

c) Increasing efficiency of drugs, their (drugs) deliveries

d) Prevention of loss of life due to lack of organs, organ transplant failure etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However it can led to several negative consequences such as

a) we are disturbing natural process and we denot fully about it

b) Many nations and religion consider it unethical deal at embryo levels.

c) It will led to "customised baby"

d) For Unintended negative consequences we are not fully prepared.

e) It is not sure that deleted genes (or added would always acts bonafide manner.

~~U.K. has also~~

In India no laws is there to ban this. ICMR Indian Council of Medical Research

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

gave guidelines in this regard.
In U.K. it is allowed but after 15 days embryos need to be destroyed
Many European nation banned it.
The need is to have an global effort and consensus and this is global issues.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Discuss various ways in which supercomputers have benefitted mankind over the years. Also enumerate the objectives of the National Supercomputing Mission and the mechanism for its implementation.
उन विभिन्न तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिसके माध्यम से विगत वर्षों में सुपर कंप्यूटरों ने मानव जाति को लाभान्वित किया है। इसके साथ ही राष्ट्रीय सुपरकंप्यूटिंग मिशन के उद्देश्यों और इसके कार्यान्वयन के तंत्र को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Super computers are those computers which have speed in tera-flops. There efficiency in data storage and processing is quite high.

Benefits

(1) In dealing with complex process eg rainfall-runoff modelling

(2) Monsoon prediction and understanding need super-computer

(3) Defence related test and simulation need high speed computer

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Nuclear test and nuclear power plants need high precision and high speed computer.

India has various super computer - Param, Chatur etc.

National Supercomputing Mission

Objectives

1) To develop domestic capabilities in development of super computer

2) To create low cost high speed super computer

3) Utilising efficiency of super computer of welfare, social justice

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

This mission envisages cooperation of DRDO, ISRO and IIB in developing and implementation of this.

It also ~~call~~ calls for inter-ministerial coordination and funding.

Super computer are need of the current era whether to deal with disaster forecasting, banking, GST, design-drug research etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Widely seen as a disruption for the traditional banking and financial institutions, cryptocurrencies have gained significant traction lately, at the same time creating a regulatory nightmare for regulators across the globe. Discuss.

पारंपरिक बैंकिंग और वित्तीय संस्थानों के लिए व्यापक रूप से व्यवधान के रूप में देखी जाने वाली, साथ ही विश्व भर में नियामकों के लिए एक नियामकीय दुःस्वप्न का निर्माण करने वाली, *क्रिप्टोकरेंसी* ने हाल ही में महत्वपूर्ण पकड़ स्थापित की है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Crypto currency can be defined as type of currency which is fully ~~an~~ digital and encrypted. As a result they are highly secured. eg Bit coin, Lite coin etc

They are digital so it obviate cost of printing, transporting and replacing soiled notes. Similarly it is easy to have transparency, monitor transaction, easy to maintain ledger book using Block chain technology, It help in reducing tax evasion and corruption money laundering

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Traditional banking would became faster cost effective, efficient transparency.

However it is creating various hurdles for central banks, regulators etc because-

a) Lack of information who is running the system

b) cyber attack, terror funding prospects

c) lack of legislative support and laws

d) Volatile in nature eg Bitcoin prices in last year changes from 1000 USD to 5000 USD

e) People are not fully aware of it and high level financial digital literacy is needed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

In India RBI recently cautioned about fallout of it and recently a paper on it was released.

Since they are trans-national in nature and various nations are accepting it. Thus global order need to have strong commitment to have consensus, dialogue over its benefit and negative effects.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. An internationally-binding agreement to strengthen the Outer Space Treaty of 1967 is both desirable and increasingly a necessity. Analyse in view of the traditional and emerging challenges in this arena.

1967 की बाह्य अंतरिक्ष संधि को मजबूत बनाने हेतु एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाध्यकारी समझौता वांछनीय और साथ ही एक आवश्यकता दोनों है। इस क्षेत्र में पारंपरिक और उभरती हुई चुनौतियों के आलोक में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Outer space Treaty 1967 highlights that

a) Moon and other celestial body can not owned by a nation and used for peaceful purpose

b) No ~~traditional~~ weapon of mass destruction can be put on celestial bodies

c) Astronauts are envoys of peace

d) In event of disaster launching nation have to bear the cost.

e) Claims of territorial sovereignty would not be followed in outer space

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

These provision of outerspace are desirable as there is increasing use of outer space for various purposes like communication satellite, space research, remote sensing etc.

However they are challenges-

a) Not all states signed and ratified it

b) 1967 treaty only talks about weapon mass destruction and not of traditional weapon

c) Increasing space race and space debris.

d) Space debris related norms are not followed seriously

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

e) Space debris can led to ~~loss~~ loss to ~~sto~~ satellite leading to loss to economy and society.

Thus need is to have new treaty which should reflect dynamic needs and contemporary issues should be taken care of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Even after nearly 60 years in existence, AFSPA remains at the centre of debates with respect to countering violent insurgencies, role of the states and local communities. Discuss.

अस्तित्व में आने के लगभग 60 वर्षों के बाद भी, हिंसक उग्रवाद का मुकाबला करने और राज्यों व स्थानीय समुदायों की भूमिका को लेकर AFSPA वाद-विवाद के केंद्र में बना हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Armed Forces Special (Power) Act gives special powers to armed forces to deal with ensurgent in disturbed areas. Some powers are – to search without warrant, fire on armed/suspicion individual, ~~[illegible]~~ flexibility to follow standard operating procedure and judicial immunity in performance of duties.

However AFSPA led to –

(a) large scale human right violations like custodial death, rape, assault, killing of innocent

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

b) It led to alienation of local communities and provided breeding ground for insurgent groups to recruit

c) loss of life and property

d) Alienation from democracy and cutoff North East from mainland.

However, to deal with violent insurgencies, army needs special power since insurgent are not bound of SOPs and Army cannot deal with them if they have not extra power to deal.

States are empowered to extend / abolish it. Recently Tripura abolished. However

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

government has important role to play.

Recently Supreme court Order inquiry to probe every death whether civilian or insurgent happened in disturbed area. Thus it ~~Ended~~ the immunity.

Suggestion

a) Reforming AFSPA if it is not possible to ~~deal~~ abolish

b) India-Bangladesh & Myanmar coordination to deal with insurgency ⇒ If there is not insurgency there will not be need of AFSPA.

c) Civil Society should act as watch dog

Armed forces are protection of our people and not victimization

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Analyse the challenges and opportunities inherent in the push for indigenisation of defence production in India. Also, identify the measures through which indigenous manufacturing of defence equipments is being encouraged by the Government.

भारत में रक्षा उत्पादन के स्वदेशीकरण की दिशा में निहित चुनौतियों और अवसरों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, उन उपायों की भी पहचान कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से रक्षा उपकरणों का स्वदेशी निर्माण सरकार द्वारा प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है।

India is among top 10 nations defence import. It is causing - rising import bill and loss of forex and diversion of financial resources. Therefore need is to have indigenisation of defence production.

Challenges

a) lack of cutting edge technology ⇒ we need to go for technological import.

b) Absence of strong domestic manufacturing capabilities eg most of the state run HAL are working has assembles

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

c) absence of adequate supply of talented man power.

Opportunities

a) Various PSUs – HAL, DRDO, Ordnance factories → their presence is significant for technological cooperation and transfer of technology

b) large domestic needs.

c) India can export such equipment in South Asian nation Afghanistan etc

Measures

a) Defence Procurement Council

b) Dheeraj Singh Committee suggested indigenisation of technology.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

c) Make - in - India

d) Strategic Defence Partnership Concept is introduced

e) collaboration with US, UK, Israel, Russia eg Brahmos (India - Russia, Barak-8 (India - Israel)

f) Recently Indigenously Defence development and Manufacturing (IDDM) encouraged

g) FDI got improved and upgraded to 74%.

Thus for various purposes - we need to go for indigenous - it will help in reducing import bill but also lead to reduction in critical dependence over other nations and generating employment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. India's ability to puruse a clear-cut strategic vision depends on its ability to improve institutional cooperation and coordination between the armed forces and civilian bureaucracy. Discuss.

भारत द्वारा एक सुस्पष्ट रणनीतिक दृष्टि का अनुसरण करने की क्षमता वस्तुतः सशस्त्र बलों और सिविल नौकरशाही के बीच संस्थागत सहयोग और समन्वय में सुधार करने की क्षमता पर निर्भर करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India is facing external threats due to hostile neighbour and internal threat due to lefter and naxal and other cultural element. To deal with it India need clear-cut strategic vision.

To have such vision there is a need to have more improved institutional cooperation and coordination between civilian bureaucracy and armed forces. In past they are found in fuction on one other occasion like –

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

a) Pay commission and other allowances

b) Defence procurement delay

c) Finance ministry often delaying grant and release of funds

Therefore need is to have closer cooperation among these two through -

- separate pay commission for military
- finance ministry and defence ministry should form combained council with weekly meeting involving PMO
- appointing Chief of Defence Staff (Naresh Chandra Committee suggestion)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- having experts in defence procurement avoiding delay
- reducing red tapism, delay.

To have proper protection vision India can not afford institutional friction becoming cause of delay when border situations are already tense on both western and eastern front and already coastal threat increasing.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 981)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	13955
Center	ORN	Date	05/10/17

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
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16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका म खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Although it is the right time for elevating the mission of 'Make in India' to 'Inovate in India', significant challenges exist in doing so. Elaborate. How can these challenges be overcome?

यद्यपि यह 'मेक इन इंडिया' मिशन को 'इन्नोवेट इन इंडिया' में उन्नत करने का सही समय है, किन्तु ऐसा करने में महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियाँ विद्यमान हैं। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए। इन चुनौतियों को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है?

Make-In-India program was launched with an aim to increase the share of manufacturing sector and create jobs. It is found that just make-in-India is suffice rather Innovate-in-India is needed As innovation is needed to meet domestic challenges and problems.

However it is not easy to elevate because of various reasons-

1) Absence of enabling environment for innovation

2) Basic infrastructure like road, rail, electricity etc are needed

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which is still grappling with many issues.

3) Education and curriculum is still archaic and focus only on rote learning, earning degrees. For Innovation we need innovating workforce - thinking out of the box.

4) Political and legislative issues eg centre - state friction, politics of populism, legislative inertia All this affect over all economy.

To deal with these challenges government and private sector along with academic group need to take following step

a) Early Conclusion of New Education Policy

b) Foreign collaboration for transfer of technology, student exchange.

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and companies should set up plant in India

3) Port, road, rail, air, waterways -all modes of transport should be developed in integrated way. Along with power for all.

4) Promotion to Industry- academic linkage to promote research.

In this regard various initiative are taken by government.

1) Sagarmala 2) Dedicated freight corridor

2) Rashtriya Avishkar Mission, Atal Innovation Mission,

4) Startup India Stand up India etc

Thus need of the hour is synergy among different authorities and convergence in scheme and ultimate focus on should be on outcome.

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2. What is meant by public debt? Highlight the objectives of public debt management. Explain why it is considered prudent to disaggregate debt management from monetary policy and take it out of the realm of central bank.

सार्वजनिक ऋण से क्या तात्पर्य है? सार्वजनिक ऋण प्रबंधन के उद्देश्यों पर प्रकाश डालिए। व्याख्या कीजिए कि ऋण प्रबंधन को मौद्रिक नीति से पृथक करना एवं केन्द्रीय बैंक की परिधि से बाहर ले जाना विवेकपूर्ण क्यों माना जाता है।

Public debt can defined as debt on government in form of small saving scheme, provident fund, or foreign debt. Currently RBI in India take care internal debt while external debt is managed by central government.

Objective of Public debt management

1) Optimal level of debt and holistic management of external and internal debt

2) Public debt should not be against fiscal discipline

3) Government should be aware of level of debt and based on that necessary steps should be taken.

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Recently government created Public Debt management cell (PDMC) which would be upgraded to separate agency in next two years. It will lead to loss of power for RBI.

Reasons behind this move

1) To have holistic management of debt

2) RBI currently faces conflict of interest as it set policy rate and also sells government bonds

3) Certain function like cash management are not taken care by any authorities

4) Most of the developed nations have seperate mageney for debt management.

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5) It will help in optimal utilisation of resources.

However there are certain challenges like how RBI will manage forex? Selling and buying G-sec is important tool of monetary policy how RBI will go for monetary policy.

No doubt setting PDMA is good step in right direction but before that due deleberation and clear cut framing of rules should be done.

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3. There is an urgent need for India to get infrastructure financing, however, the current investment model of PPPs is poorly designed and needs restructuring. Discuss the issues plaguing the success of PPPs with respect to stalled projects, risk management, governance & institutional capacity.

भारत को अवसंरचना वित्तपोषण प्राप्त करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है, लेकिन सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी (PPPs) का वर्तमान निवेश मॉडल असंतोषजनक रूप से डिजाईन (अभिकल्पित) किया गया है और इसे पुनर्संरचित करने की आवश्यकता है। अवरुद्ध परियोजनाओं, जोखिम प्रबंधन, गवर्नेंस (शासन) एवं संस्थागत क्षमता के संबंध में PPPs की सफलता में बाधक बने मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Infrastructure Related Stalled project are one of the reason behend Rising Non Performing assets (NPA). PPP is prominent tool of infrastructure is facing various hurdles.

Issues affecting PPPs success

1) In PPP whole risk is ~~shown~~ faced and borned by private sector and government shares nothing.

2) Land and environmental clearances are not time bound and delays affect PPP project

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in terms of cost and time over runs.

4) Model Concessionaire agreement is drafted by government, and there is little say of private player

4) No proper grievance redressal and dispute settlement body and judicial procedure - costly and time taking

5) Toll charges ~~etc~~ are decided by government and private player has no voice

Under these circumstances PPP model stopped working. Now government came with restructured model Hybrid Annuity model where government bear 40% of cost and it is provided in stage wise manner as project complete. Government also

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takes responsibility of all clearance.

In this regard Vijay Kelkar Committee on PPP suggested - creation fund of funds for PPP, separate dispute settlement body, faster clearance of project etc

PPP model is needed for almost every sector and in infrastructure it hold key position. Reforming PPP model will help in giving push to economy, employment creation, economic growth etc

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4. The worsening road safety situation in India is further complicated by an increasing population and proliferation of vehicles on the road. Discuss. Also, highlight the steps that are being taken by the government to address the issue of road safety and reduce the associated fatalities.

भारत में सड़क सुरक्षा की बिगड़ती स्थिति, बढ़ती जनसंख्या और सड़क पर वाहनों की संख्या में बढ़ोत्तरी के कारण और अधिक जटिल हो जाती है। चर्चा कीजिए। सरकार द्वारा सड़क सुरक्षा के मुद्दों से निपटने एवं इनसे संबद्ध मृत्यु की घटनाओं को कम करने हेतु उठाए जा रहे कदमों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Every year around 4.5 lakh road accidents happen in India. Around 2 lakh people die in these cases. Road Safety is facing various challenges and two main challenges are - (1) Rising population
(2) Proliferation of vehicle

Rising population is leading to more need of private and public vehicle leading to traffic congestion. This is also further aggravated by unplanned urbanisation, poor safety laws implementation;. There various other issues like —

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(1) Rising population means more movement of goods through trucks and other vehicle

2) Over loading, over speeding and drink driving issues

3) Irresponsible parenting - which lead to children are driving vehicle leading to accident

4) Police force and traffic departments over worked, under staffed and not using modern technology.

In this regard government recently taken various steps

a) Introduction of Motor vehicle regulation bill in parliament which provide for - unified Vehicle Registration and Driving licence system
- Highway protection force
- Protection of Smartian following Supreme court guideline

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- Separate fund for accident victim

2) Various state like Bihar, Gujrat banned Alcohol to curb ~~[illegible]~~ cases of drink and driving

3) Sethu Bharatam Project - to eliminate unmanned level crossings by 2019

However, there is also need of public campaign for behavioral change, public awareness, strengthening of police force, use of technology linking Aadhar with driving license etc. It would help in reducing traffic accidents and saving life and property.

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5. Explain the concept of 'green economy'. Highlight the costs and benefits in making a transition towards green economy for developing countries like India. Also discuss the associated challenges.

'हरित अर्थव्यवस्था' की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए। भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के लिए 'हरित अर्थव्यवस्था' की ओर संक्रमण करने की लागतों एवं लाभों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इससे संबद्ध चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Whole world is facing problem of climate change and other effects like global warming, sea level rise, climate refugee etc. Thus to deal with concept of green Economy was introduced.

It can be defined as economy where a every action policy decision is made as per climate concerns ie 'Sustainable planning. To minimize ecological cost, modern technology, traditional knowledge is used. Ultimate aim of green economy is to have sustainable development

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Transition towards Green Economy has certain costs and benefits

Costs

(1) Need of modern technology for this one has to rely on developed nations and it needs large financial resources.

(2) Creating critical dependence over other nation eg Nuclear fuel for nuclear energy. as India lack fuel.

(3) Diversion of funds towards technology buying ie reducing ~~Ex~~ expenditure in social sector needs eg health, education

(4) Not utilising available resources (eg coal) and going for importing new methods/ raw material eg solar panel.

Benefits

(1) It strengthen fight against climate change. It will help

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India is INDC (Intended Nationally Determined Contribution)

2) Reducing pollution and having healthy citizens

3) Adopting sustainable development mean reducing cost of ill effect caused by irresponsible development eg loss of property due to floods.

Challenges

(1) Free ridership India alone cannot fight against climate change few nations donot to bear the cost of it

2) Irresponsible attitude by developed nations who are main cause of problem

3) How to meet both needs - developmental and ecological at the same time

Thus global concerted efforts are needed.

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6. Despite the government claiming excess electricity production, the power situation for households continues to remain bleak in many parts of the country. Explain the reasons behind this. How can the UDAY scheme help in improving the current situation?

सरकार द्वारा अतिरिक्त विद्युत उत्पादन का दावा किए जाने के बाद भी देश के कई भागों में घरों के लिए विद्युत की स्थिति निराशाजनक बनी हुई है। इसके निहित कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। वर्तमान स्थिति में सुधार लाने में उदय (UDAY) योजना कैसे सहायता कर सकती है?

At macro level, there is electricity production in excess still at micro level (ie House hold) power situation donot improve always due to various issues-

(1) Unavailability of power at local level to technical fault, huge transmission and distribution loss, power theft

(2) Lack of long distance power transmission infrastructure and technology in India

(3) Geographical and terrain related divide eg North East

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Hilly areas.

(4) Affordability issue as many especially in rural lack purchasing capacity

(5) Distribution Companies are under debt, working in poor condition low level of efficiency, lack of professionalising

In this regards government came up with UDAY (Ujjwal Discom Assurance Yojana).

(1) It ask state government to take 75% of Discoms debt

(2) It focus on improving efficiency of state owned Discoms.

(3) Central will help by take over 7 & 5% debt

(4) State can issue UDAY-bonds to deal with this debt

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5) UDAY has vision of power for All-24x7

UDAY is good Step and it will improve ~~dis~~ Discoms related issues. However other issues like Rural electrification Affordibility also there.

In this regard, Government came up with Pradhan Mantri Sasti Bijli Har ghar Yojana, Deen Dayal Gram Jyoti Yojana etc

All these polices are working in tendem for creating "powerful India" where darkness will not be present.

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7. Enhancing the competitiveness of the Textile sector can create employment as well as promote inclusive growth. Elaborate with reference to government initiatives for promotion of the textile sector.

वस्त्र क्षेत्रक की प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता में वृद्धि रोजगार सृजन के साथ-साथ समावेशी विकास को भी बढ़ावा दे सकता है। वस्त्र-क्षेत्रक को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार की पहलों के संदर्भ में विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए।

Textile sector has historical, cultural and socio-economic importance for India. It gives employment to large section especially women, help in fight poverty etc. Gandhiji was also associated with it. It is tool of inclusive growth.

Recent time textile sector facing various problems as highlighted by Economic Survey 2016-17.

a) lack of raw material supply
b) Competition from China, Bangladesh Vietnam
c) Inverted duty structure

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d) Competition from Synthetic fibres

In this regard government has taken various initiatives like

(1) Power Tex - aim is to modernize and upgrade powerlooms in India - whose competitiveness is affected due to obsolete technology and machine

(2) Special package of 6000 cr. where government decided to contribute for Provident fund for new employees

(3) Focus on technical textile geo textile, Agri-textile

(4) Goods and Services Tax - simplification of tax structure and removing problem of inverted duty structure

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These steps are timely steps as China is loosing space due to rising labour cost. It also help textile sector to recruit more women especially in tier2 tier three cities. It is helping in realising dream of inclusive growth.

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8. Digitalisation of transactions is a panacea to address the problems of corruption and tax evasion as well as achieve financial inclusion. Critically evaluate. Also enumerate the impediments for India to transit to a digitalised cashless economy.

लेन-देन का डिजिटलीकरण, भ्रष्टाचार और कर अपवंचन (tax evasion) की समस्याओं का समाधान करने एवं साथ ही वित्तीय समावेशन को प्राप्त करने में एक राम-बाण औषधि के समान है। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए। भारत के लिए डिजिटलीकृत नकद विहीन अर्थव्यवस्था में संक्रमण के मार्ग में आने वाली बाधाओं के संबंध में विस्तार से बताइए।

Transparency International highlights that there is direct correlation with cash based transactions and corruption - Both are positively co-related.

Digitalisation of transactions can be helpful in -

- ensuring transparency which will be helpful in identifying tax evasion
- Since of cost of digital technology is decreasing day by day it would be helpful in improving accessibility and affordability As a result financial inclusion will be boosted
- Easier for tax authorities to

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Keep eye on suspected/ offenders.

However it is not panacea because of following reasons-

1) It create problem of cyber attacks and related vulnerabilities.

2) Developed nations are highly digitized still corruption is not totally eliminated today.

3) Issues of identity fraud/theft, and misuse by terrorists.

Impediment for India to transit to cashless economy

1) Large scale digital and financial illiteracy in India

2) cost of digitization eg point of sale machine, smart phone etc

3) Internet connectivity is still a challenge especially in hilly and rural areas.

4) Cyber attack vulnerabilities

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Ratan Watal committee and Chief Ministers group suggested that-

(1) Capping upper limit of cash transaction

(2) More use of Aadhar and Smart phone

(3) All government transaction, subsidy payment should be digitized

(4) Separate Payment Board - for digital payment.

Thus these suggestions if followed will lead to positive result in future. Certain actions like GST roll out are also helping in digitization of economy

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9. Explain why the government has adopted the HELP in place of the NELP that was existing for almost a decade. Also discuss how HELP has the potential to transform India's E&P activities with special emphasis on non-conventional sources of energy.

व्याख्या कीजिए कि सरकार ने लगभग एक दशक से विद्यमान NELP के स्थान पर HELP को क्यों अपनाया है? साथ ही, ऊर्जा के गैर-परम्परागत स्रोतों पर विशेष जोर देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि HELP में भारत की E&P (अन्वेषण एवं उत्पादन) गतिविधियों को रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता किस प्रकार विद्यमान है।

Hydrocarbon Exploration Licensing policy (HELP) certain features which were absent in NELP

Such as -

a) Unified license system -
one license is needed for all kind of exploration - oil gas Coal bed methane

b) Open acarage policy
- All year explorer can select the area, not for waiting for bidding

c) Revenue sharing model

d) National Data Repository
- where all mining, data

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geographical data is stored and can be accessed by all stake-holders.

e) graded royalty system

HELP will be helpful in increasing exploration and production as

1) It simplifies exploration procedure

2) National Data respository will be helpful in dealing with absence of data, and promoting new exploration

3) graded royalty will help in increasing private sector participation.

4) It will helpful in utilising non-conventional sources like coal bed Methane.

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5) Thus HELP has various benefit over NELP as in NELP separate license were needed for separate hydrocarbons. HELP has increase private sector investment, overall domestic production and exploration

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10. Briefly highlight the parameters used by the government to determine the extent of poverty in India. Examine the relationship of economic growth and poverty alleviation in the post-reforms era.

सरकार द्वारा भारत में निर्धनता की सीमा का निर्धारण करने हेतु उपयोग किए जाने वाले मानदंडों (पैरामीटर) पर संक्षेप में प्रकाश डालिए। आर्थिक सुधारों के बाद के युग में आर्थिक संवृद्धि और निर्धनता उन्मूलन के बीच संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

First time Dandekar and Rath in 1970s gave parameter of poverty determination - They used calorie based needs. For rural and urban area different calorie needs were identified with higher calorie needs for rural areas due to more work of physical nature.

This was followed by Lakadwala Alagh. Committee Lateron Tendulkar Committee used - food and non food items. Food items - grains, wheat rice pulses, Nonfood items - Transportation, Health Education etc. This was also followed by Rangarajan Committee.

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Most of poverty determination approach focus on expenditure and not income as it is difficult to get income data as large scale presence of informal sector.

In post reform period -

India successfully broke down the chains of low growth. Indian economy grew 8 - 9% for some time. ~~Hence~~ It created employment and it helped in poverty alleviation. However, job created were not as per economic growth therefore India witnessed job less growth.

Also most of growth were contributed due to service sector (65%) which provide employment 30-32%. As a result Indian economy is still agricultural dominated in terms of people

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employed in it- growth doesnot help in fighting poverty much. It created unemployment. As a result,

Therefore government came up with MREGS- Right to employment Scheme/ act- to fight against poverty and rural-urban distress migration

Tendulkar Committee's estimate 21.9% poverty while as per Rangarajan Committee is around 30%. Multi dimensional poverty Index of World Bank show 52% poverty.

Need is to revise poverty determining parameters and equal balance on wage employment and self employment programs.

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11. Buffer stocking of food grains is seen as a vehicle to deliver strategic food and agricultural domestic support policies, however, there is a growing consensus that the programme has been not just costly but also imprudently wasteful. Critically evaluate.

खाद्यानों के सुरक्षित भंडारण (बफर स्टॉकिंग) को खाद्य एवं कृषि संबंधी रणनीतिक घरेलू समर्थन नीतियाँ प्रदान करने के साधन के रूप में देखा गया है, लेकिन इस संबंध में यह मतैक्य बनता जा रहा है कि यह कार्यक्रम न केवल महँगा बल्कि अविवेकपूर्ण रूप से अपव्ययी भी रहा है। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Buffer stocks of food grain created by Food Corporation of India (FCI) has two aims-

a) To fight against emergency

b) To help farmers ~~by~~ providing benefit of MSP, protecting them against fall in prices. It help consumer to get affordable foodgrain under Food Security Act 2013.

However Shanta Kumar Committee, NITI Aayog recently highlighted issues with buffer-stocks - as it is costly and wastage of resources.

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Reasons -

a) lack of storage Infrastructure at FCI godown ⇒ leading rotting, wastage due to rains, lying foodgrain lying under open sky

b) Black marketing and theft

c) India at one hand facing malnutrition at other hand wastage of food. It highlight paradox. It highlight administrative and management failure

d) Distortion of market and leading to inflation as farmer want to sell product to FCI

e) Excessive Buffer stocks ~~and~~ increase in Subsidy bills ⇒ wastage of financial ~~Bud~~ resources

Shantakumar committee suggested

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1) Increasing private sector participation in warehousing and storage

2) Modernizing FCI's administration use of technology like Aadhaar

3) Excessive buffer stock should be sold therefore one threshold should be set.

4) Rationalise MSP policy.

5) going for decentralised procurement by state government, encouraging cooperative in godowns etc

India need Buffer stock for food security at the same time India cannot afford to waste financial and foodgrain resources.

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12. Discuss the significance of food processing industry in the economic development of the country and the challenges which need to be tackled for sustained growth of the industry. Also elaborate on the the salient features of National Mission on Food Processing.

देश के आर्थिक विकास में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के महत्व के साथ-साथ उन चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए जिनसे निपटना इस उद्योग के संधारणीय विकास हेतु आवश्यक है। राष्ट्रीय खाद्य प्रसंस्करण मिशन की प्रमुख विशेषताओं की विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

Food processing Industry has contribution of 1.6% in India's GDP At global level India's share is 1.5%. It provide employment to millions.

- It helps in increasing income of farmers to face any shocks eg- crop failure etc
- Food processing helps in increasing exports and earning forex
- women are employed in this industry at large scale.
- India has large variation in agro-climatic zones It helps in diversification of raw material availabilities eg Fruits, Vegetables, Fisheries, Flower, horticulture etc. It is helpful for almost all geographical location/zones.

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Challenges

1) lack of value addition ⇒ on an average 20% value addition is done in India

2) Absence of credit and modern technology and infrastructure like cold storage, all weather roads, refreegrated vehicles etc.

3) lack of connectivity with market and absence of awareness related to market information

4) Absence of contract farming culture

5) Land acquisition issues

6) It needs large ~~state~~ quantity of water and electricity which still not available every where

7) Rural - urban linkage is poor and most of the farmer are small, marginal following foodgrains, lesser focus on commercial crops

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Features of National Mission Food Processing

aim - To increase value addition from 20% to 40%

- Increase India's share from 1.5% to 3% in global GDP.
- Follow cluster based approach (Mega food Park).

In this regard, recently SAMPADA (Scheme for Agro-Marine Processing and Development of Agro processing clusters) was launched. It merges all existing schemes

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13. In spite of having the world's largest livestock population in India, the potential of animal rearing remains underutilized. In this context, discuss the challenges faced by the meat and poultry sector and suggest measures for accelerated and sustained growth for this sector.

भारत में विश्व की सर्वाधिक पशुधन संख्या होने के बावजूद भी पशुपालन क्षमता का पूर्ण दोहन नहीं किया जा सका है। इस संदर्भ में मांस तथा कुक्कुट क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए एवं इस क्षेत्रक की त्वरित एवं संधारणीय वृद्धि के लिए उपाय सुझाइए।

India has 20% of world's cattle.
Despite having such a large natural resource, India is facing ~~hurdles~~ hurdles to realise true potential of livestock rearing.
Meat and Poultry sector facing following challenges
a) Recent cattle rules are ambiguous, cumbersome and it affecting inter state intra state cattle trading.
b) Increasing use of Antibiotics is leading to anti biotic resistance and

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c) It lead to rejection of Indian meat at global level especially Europe

d) lack of credit and necessary infrastructure

e) Pollution created by Meat industry is leading to large ecological cost

f) Abattoirs are not modernized

Suggestions

1) Low cost credit availability

2) Increasing awareness among farmers, SHGs to go for it as it offer additional income

3) Women development ministry should focus on it as poultry sector can be potential source for women empowerment and employment

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4) global Collaboration like recently India - Russia gone for Brahmos Cruise

5) FSSAI should follow strict guideline especially relatedant biotic usage ⇒ It will increase competitiveness of India product at global

6) Modernization of Indian abattoirs

National Livelihood Mission is already implemented. Need is to ~~have~~ connect it in missionmode project.

It is sunrise Sector and can be helpful in fighting unemployment, rural poverty and meeting growing protein needs of rising middle class.

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14. Indian agriculture has become cereal-centric and as a result, regionally biased and input-intensive. Discuss. What steps have been taken by the government to rectify this issue?

भारतीय कृषि अनाज-केंद्रित हो गई है तथा इसके परिणामस्वरूप यह क्षेत्रीय रूप से पक्षपातपूर्ण और आगत-गहन (इनपुट इंटेन्सिव) हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए। इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Indian agriculture is subsistence in nature focusing on foodgrains and cereals. As a result commercial crops are not promoted and cultivated. It has became input-sensetive(water fertilizer etc)

If agriculture is diversified and focuses on commercial crops it helps in creating level playing field, optimal utilization of resources. eg Pulses are not much water sensetive and it helps in maintaining soil fertility

Similarly it has led to sidelining of fruits, vegetables, & horticulture etc.

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It has created critical dependence of farmers over single / few crops, and excessive reliance on inputs.

Government to rectify it has taken various steps -

a) Minimum Support price extended to 23 crops

b) Encouraging states to modify Agriculture Produce Marketing Act

c) Promoting food processing sector eg SAMPADA scheme

d) Encouraging pulses, oil seed palm plantation

e) Rationalization of input subsidy eg Nutrient Based Subsidy on fertilizer

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However, more steps are needed to change ground realities. Such as agriculture research extension to farmers, low cost seeds availability, low cost credit availability, contract farming, modernizing land leasing, modifying MSP etc.

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15. Even though India has a huge potential for aquaculture and fisheries industry, there are certain challenges that need to be addressed to bring about a 'Blue Revolution' in the country. Discuss.

यद्यपि भारत में ऐक्वाकल्चर और मत्स्य पालन उद्योग के संबंध में अपरिमित क्षमता विद्यमान है, किन्तु देश में 'नीली क्रांति' (ब्लू रिवोल्यूशन) लाने के लिए कुछ चुनौतियों से निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Fisheries and aquaculture are labour intensive, easy to work on, low land requirement, and their demand is rising. It gives employment to millions as India has long coast lines and potential of inland fisheries. Women are also employed at large scale.

To have Blue revolution there is a need to deal with various challenges –

a) Absence of modern infras structure eg refrigerated transport vehicles, All weather roads etc

b) Affordability of machine, trawlers,

c) ~~Ab~~ Unavailability of low cost

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institutional credits.

d) Cyclones and related disasters affect fisheries at large scale
⇒ need of insurance, modern satellite technique for forecast.

e) Fishermen and farmers are not truely aware of the its potential.

f) Presence of large number of intermediaries is affecting the true price discovery.

In this regard, there are various mission eg National Fisheries Mission are running. However to realise its true potential need is to have

- 1) increasing institutional credit penetration
2) Focus on modernization of

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coastal areas.

3) Aquaculture- credit linked subsidy can be provided. Kaushal Vikas yojana can be utilised to impart skill to youth.

4) utilise waste land.

Thus Blue revolution can be helpful in truely transform India- ~~as it~~ as it helpful in fighting poverty, unemployment etc

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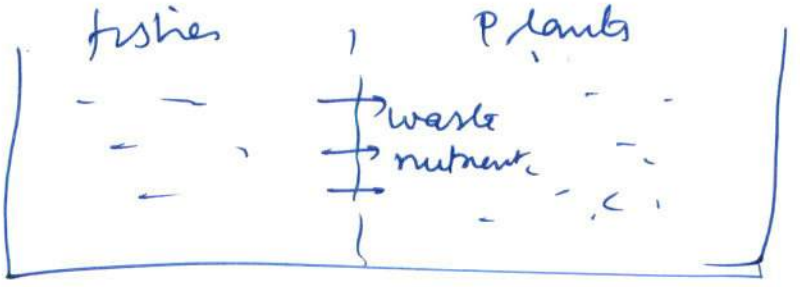
16. What is hydroponics? Discuss its relevance in light of limited land availability while ensuring food security.

हाइड्रोपोनिक्स (hydroponics) क्या है? सीमित भूमि उपलब्धता की दृष्टि से खाद्य सुरक्षा को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु इसकी प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Hydroponics is technique of growing plant without soil. In this technique a tank is made where partition is done and more part fishes are reared and their waste is transmitted to other part where plants utilise the nutrient from first part



Positive aspect of it

(1) Effective utilization of biowaste

(2) Increasing incomes of farmers.

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3) As land to person ratio is declining day by day and in this scenario it helps in meeting foods, nutrition needs, without needing much land.

4) It helps farmers to utilise waste and reduce input cost

However there are certain challenges -

(1) Initial input cost is high

(2) Farmers need to technically aware and trained.

(3) Not all kind of plants can be grown here

(4) More research and development

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is needed.

If government provides due focus on hydroponics it can be helpful to meet food security and increasing farmer's income.

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17. Not only does the yield (measured in tonnes/ha.) of a crop but a number of other factors determine the choice of crops that a farmer cultivates. Elaborate with special focus on cropping pattern in India.

एक किसान द्वारा उपजाई जाने वाली फसलों के चयन को न केवल फसल की उपज (टन/हेक्टेयर में मापी गयी) अपितु कई अन्य कारक भी निर्धारित करते हैं। भारत में प्रचलित फसल प्रतिरूपों (पैटर्न) पर विशेष ध्यान केन्द्रित करते हुए विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

Indian farmers are more focussed on growing wheat, rice, and leading to reduction in sown area of pulses, millets etc. There are various factors which decides crop choice made by farmers some are as follows

(1) government policy of minimum support prices as it protect farmers against bumper crops.

(2) Availability of inputs and infrastructure

(3) Irrigation facilities eg rice need much quantity

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water
4) Domestic needs. as Indian farming is subsistence in nature.
5) Some areas are growing commercial crops they keep eye on market and go for export - As a result exported related parameter decide their crop choices.

In India cropping pattern is distorted in favour of Wheat Rice. Earlier Pulses, millets, were grown on large scale but assured procurement for wheat Rice led to distortion. As a result huge ecological cost is also being faced by India

In Kerala, Tamil nadu and Karanataka and in North East area like Sikkim

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are having plantation culture eg Tea Banana Spices

NITI Aayog, and other committees suggested for diversification of cropping pattern, MSPs' rationalization etc.

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18. Agriculture seems to be one of the most affected but the least equipped as far as climate change is concerned. Discuss the statement with special emphasis on developing countries and their need for agriculture finance and subsidies.

जलवायु परिवर्तन के संबंध में कृषि सर्वाधिक प्रभावित तथापि इसका सामना करने में सबसे कम साधन-संपन्न क्षेत्र प्रतीत होता है। विकासशील देशों तथा उनकी कृषि-वित्त और सब्सिडी संबंधी आवश्यकताओं पर विशेष बल देते हुए इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Agriculture is facing the effect of climate change eg - increase in frequency of drought, and floods
- distortion in rainfall pattern
- increase in pest attack
- rising sea level → loss of land

All these will lead to
- reduction in yield
- increase in crop failure instances
- Enhanced input costs eg more need of pesticide
- increase in rural poverty and migration lead to

socio economic consequences

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However agriculture is not prepared to deal with it. Developing nations like India facing two problems
a) poverty hunger malnutrition
b) limited financial and technical resources.

Now it is needed to have more focus on input rationalisation, increasing reach of subsidies, better targetting special focus on small and marginal farmers

However, at the same time at global level, coordinated effort is needed.

Developed nation need to

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help developing.

India in this regard have come up with National agriculture mission, National action plan against climate change, Fasal Bima Yojana for crop insurance, Krishi Sinchai Yojana for irrigation, Neem coated urea etc.

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19. Discuss the lacunae in implementation of Minimum Wages Act in ensuring the welfare of agricultural labour. Also, suggest some other measures to improve the situation of agricultural labourers in the country.

कृषि श्रमिकों के कल्याण को सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, देश में कृषि मजदूरों की स्थिति सुधारने हेतु कुछ अन्य उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Agricultural labourer are being not protected under minimum wages Act completely

Measures to improve their situation

1) Focus on proper wage fixation and landlord - labourers should be bound by contract or separate agencies

2) Monitoring agency for protecting labourer's interest

3) Strong focus on implementation of wages Act.

4) Land reforms should be

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enshrined that landless target land.

5) Separate Act for their wages, working conditions, and enforcement of act.

6) Taking help of MREGA Act

Thus dealing with agricultural labourers issue will help in fighting against rural poverty rural urban distress migration etc.

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20. Discuss the potential of horticulture sector in realizing the government's vision of doubling the farm income. Also, highlight the challenges which are needed to be addressed for realizing full potential of this sector.

कृषि आय को दोगुना करने की सरकार की परिकल्पना को साकार करने में बागवानी (हॉर्टिकल्चर) क्षेत्रक की क्षमता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस क्षेत्रक की सम्पूर्ण क्षमता को वास्तविकता में परिणत करने के लिए उन चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए जिनसे निपटना आवश्यक है।

Horticulture is wide sector which compose of fruit, flower, vegetable, plantation etc. It has potential to increase farm income as recently government decided to double farm income by 2022.

Horticulture can be useful in following way—

1) It can be helpful in utilising waste land or less fertile land

2) Providing farmers an additional source of incomes as it diversify sources of incomes

3) growing demand of fruits, as rising middle class is conscious of protein needs.

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4) Increasing focus on food-processing industry will complement the rise of Horticulture

Challenges

a) Still it is in nascent stages as farmer are not able to come out with traditional crops

b) Lack of credit, market access and information

c) Absence of basic infrastructure like all weather roads, electricity, modern technical methods of cultivation

d) Lack of impetus by state government as agriculture, land are ~~state~~ concurrent subject

In this regard, government come up with National Horticulture mission; National

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Bamboo mission, and focus on impetus on food processing, by Mega Food Park, SAMPada scheme.

However efforts should done to increase penetration of horticulture through credit linked subsidy, deregulating agri-market., e-NAM reach should be increased, APMCACTs should be modified.